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Such "Grants in Aid" Mr. Webb favors, but thinks there is need for radical changes. The central government should exercise far more authority in compelling the minor communities to do good work and in introducing system and standards.

Winter, N. O. *Argentine and Her People To-Day.* Pp. xiv, 421. Price, \$3.00. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1911.

Yule, G. U. *An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics.* Pp. xiii, 376. Price, \$3.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1911.

REVIEWS

Coates, George. *Tariff Reform, Employment and Imperial Unity.* Pp. viii, 120. Price, 90 cents. New York: Longmans, Green & Company, 1911. The title of this little volume throws much light on the author's thesis. Tariff reform, which in England means protection as opposed to the present free trade policy, is the panacea that will solve the problem of unemployment and aid the movement for imperial unity. The main contention of the book is that "whenever foreign commodities are purchased instead of British the amount of employment given in Great Britain is diminished by the amount necessary to make the goods in question. From these the following deductions can be drawn, that foreign trade is wholly beneficial when it consists of the importation of all the necessary raw material, food, or commodities which we cannot produce here in England, and which do not displace British-made goods; but that as soon as we begin to import commodities which compete with and displace British produce, results injurious to the employment and welfare of our working classes begin to arise, and the ill effects of these may more than counterbalance the benefits resulting from the foreign trade" (p. 60).

The book is written in popular and almost propagandist fashion. Many of the illustrations are American or German, the author constantly attributing the success of these two countries, particularly in the case of Germany, to the protective system. The arguments are not always convincing. For example, on page 94, in speaking of England buying goods abroad, he admits that to settle the balance of trade, the other nation would have to make purchases in England. "This is possibly true, but if so the goods might be raw material necessitating very little labor." One is inclined to ask what raw material England exports in bulk enough to make this argument wholly valid. The author has closed his eyes to other factors that may help to explain the crisis that England is facing and the relative prosperity of Germany such for example, as the emphasis Germany has for years placed on the industrial efficiency of its workers and the comparative neglect of England in this field.

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